The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. IX. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1876. NO. 30.

Lumber and Hardware.

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AND

Agricultural Implements,

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Give me a call, and get my prices, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb 5-ly.

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19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	WHOOPING-COUGH, violent coughs,	50
21.	ASTHMA, oppressed breathing,	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing,	50
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25.	DROPSY and scanty Secretions,	50
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27.	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel,	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges,	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker,	50
30.	URINARY WEAKNESS, wetting the bed,	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms,	50
32.	DISEASE OF HEART, palpitations, etc.,	1 00
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34.	Diptheria, ulcerated sore throat,	50
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Select Poetry.

REST.

My feet are wearied and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed—
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain—
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my day is hard to bear—
But God knows best;
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer,
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield,
'Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry,
So heart oppressed;
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears
I pined for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child, I laid
On mother's breast
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed,
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er;
For, down the west
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

Select Story.

[*From the Weekly Magazine.*]

THE GHOST OF IRON HILL.

One clear, moonlight summer evening, a horseman, none other than Captain Louis Fleurry, a young Frenchman attached to General Washington's staff, galloped swiftly along the road which led from Wilmington, toward what was then called Head of Elk (near Elkton). But though bound on the dangerous duty of scouting the enemy (Washington had received news on the preceding evening, August 25th, 1777, that Lord Howe was landing his army from the fleet in Elk river,) his volatile French spirit asserted itself, and he hummed a tune to himself as he cantered along

But ere he could reach Iron Hill, whither he was bound, a small stream, spanned by a rustic bridge, had to be crossed, and hardly had the horse's hoofs clattered upon its timbers, than the animal came to such an abrupt halt as almost to upset its rider, and, settling back on his haunches, stared with dilating eyes, and limbs rigid as if chiseled from black marble, at some object upon the bridge; his rider, too, seemed panic-stricken; the words of the song died on his lips, and with one low cry of horror he sat motionless as his steed, gazing fixedly at a tall, slender figure, clad all in white, and with snowy plumes floating on its head, which had seemed to spring from beneath the timbers of the bridge, and with hand upraised as in warning, stood scarcely ten yards distant; but even as he gazed, the apparition advanced.—This was too much for the superstitious young Frenchman, and with a yell of dismay, he wheeled his now trembling steed, and dashed back at head-long pace toward Wilmington.

Losing, in his terror, all thought of etiquette, he burst into the room where sat Washington himself, surrounded by a few tried friends; Lafayette, General Debarre, the French veteran then in command of one of the brigades of Sullivan's division, Brigadier Gen Conway, of Lord Stirling's division, Count Pulaski, the Pole so world-renowned for his bravery in defense of the liberties of his native land, and last but not least, Harry Lee, or "Light-horse Harry," as he was called, who was just then coming into notoriety for his daring bravery and who was a great favorite with Washington, owing, doubtless, to the fact that he was the son of the General's first love.

When Captain Fleurry dashed so unceremoniously into their midst each member of the little group rose hastily to his feet, while their hands sought their sword-hilts; for so abrupt was the intrusion that they apprehended some momentous tidings.

"General! gentlemen, all!" stammered the young officer, making a mighty effort at self-control, "I most humbly beg your pardon for so rudely disturbing you; but the fact is, I have received my death warrant, and I am not ashamed to own that for a time I have been completely unmanned. Gentlemen, I have seen a ghost!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed dashing Light-horse Harry. "My dear Fleurry, I really thought you were going to say that you had encountered the whole British army."

"My friend," replied the young captain solemnly, "I would sooner encounter the British army than what I did meet. I am in no hurry yet to quit this world, not knowing what my reward is to be in the next, and yet this day have I received my warning to be prepared to die."

"Oh, pshaw! My dear Fleurry, don't believe it! Never say die! We'll lay the ghost yet, I'll wager, or my name is not Light-horse Harry."

"Yes, we'll lay our bones beside it," replied Fleurry, gloomily.

"No, no, captain, we cannot spare you yet—we have a brave work for you to do," said Washington, smiling quietly.

"Yes, captain, the country has indeed great need of such as you; do not let this untimely apparition unnerve you; it was, without doubt, some hallucination of your own brain; have you been feeling well of late?" queried the French general.

"General Debarre," replied Fleurry, firmly, yet respectfully, "it was no freak of the imagination; I saw the ghost as plainly as I see you now; a tall, white figure, with warning upraised hand, it rose from beneath the bridge, and confronted me, solemnly, silently; at length it made a movement to approach me, and I turned my horse and fled. General," and he approached Washington, "I have failed to obey your orders—I have not reconnoitered the enemy—I confess myself vanquished; I have but one consolation, I have not been conquered by an earthly power."

"Stay, my dear captain, not so fast," replied Washington, raising his hand to detain the young officer, who, with a salute, turned to leave the room; "take some of your company with you; return to the scene of your discomfiture, and satisfy yourself, beyond a doubt, of the supernatural character of this apparition."

"I'll go with you!" cried Light-horse Harry, rising to his feet "We need no escort, general, and will report to you within four hours. Adieu, gentlemen all," and with a parting salute he drew young Fleurry from the room.

A half-hour later saw them in the saddle and hastening towards Iron Hill, the young Frenchman, brave though he was, and, despite the railing of his companion, silent and thoughtful, and at last, turning to Light-horse Harry, he said, sadly:

"My friend, there is some one I love in my own land; when I am dead, will you see that this is forwarded to her as soon as may be?" and he held out a small packet to his friend. "It is only a letter which I have kept about my person, hoping if I were killed it might fall into the hands of some one who would be charitable enough to forward it; but now I know that my time is at hand, and I ask you as a friend, nay, as a dear brother, rather, to charge yourself with its safety"

"My dear Fleurry," cried Light-horse Harry, much moved at his companion's evident sincerity, "I will take the packet and, if harm befalls you, will do with it as you desire; but cheer up, man, you have long years of life yet before you, to be passed, perhaps, by the side of her you love."

"Hush!" whispered the captain.—There is the bridge, and.—*Mon Dieu!* It is there waiting for us!"

Light-horse Harry cast an incredulous glance before him, and with an exclamation of surprise, reigned in his horse; but not long did he pause; destitute of the Frenchman's superstition, and well acquainted with danger from his own hazardous harrassing of the enemy's line, he knew not the sensation of mental fear, and drawing his sword, and shouting for his companion to follow his example, with a touch to his steed's bridle-rein, charged the bridge at full speed.

Nearer and nearer they approached but yet the phantom form moved not; nearer and nearer, until Light-horse Harry waved his gleaming blade, and made a pass at the ghastly foe. But the sword was shivered by the blow while the phantom glided to the farther end of the bridge and apparently sank into the earth.

Then, indeed, did Harry Lee begin to believe in the supernatural character of his opponent, and, turning to his companion, who had seemed as if paralyzed all this time, he exclaimed:

"Well, Fleurry, this is singular, I confess, and I do not wonder that your nerves were somewhat shaken at unexpectedly beholding such a vision. But wait, my friend, I fancy we have not yet seen the last of our ghostly adversary; let us conceal ourselves and watch."

The two young men dismounted, and, leading their horses in amongst the trees, and themselves crouching behind some bushes, waited with drawn pistols for any new developments.

And not long had they waited when they observed that the bushes beyond the bridge were violently agitated, and directly up rose the phantom, and glided away, in the opposite direction, or rather would have glided away but ere it could take a dozen steps, Light-horse Harry sprang from the concealment, and leveling his pistol, fired full at the retreating shadow, and on the instant it staggered, threw up its arms with a loud cry, and fell to the earth, where it still lay motionless when the young officer stood beside it.

And lo! the apparition was explained. A suit of armour, painted white as the driven snow, encased a body from which blood, warm, human blood was flowing, while, unmistakably, a man's anguished face looked out from the white helmet whose visor was now raised; and it was a human voice that grasped:—

"Mercy! mercy, good sirs! Forgive me! The fault is with one mightier than I; and I am badly hurt; sure you would not harm a wounded man!"

"Fear not; you shall not be harmed, but you are our prisoner, and must go with us to our chief, to whom you shall reveal the strange chance which had brought you here in such a disguise."

"Your chief! No, no, young gentlemen, do not take me to your chief! My life is lost if I reveal my secret!"

"But, my man," said Harry Lee, "we have no right, even if we had the will, to let you go; we are officers under General Washington, and he would deem it a grave offense if we should allow you to go free ere we know why you have been thus masquerading.—Come, let me bind up this wound in your shoulder, and then we will return to headquarters."

Finding it useless to entreat longer, the prisoner, a youth of scarcely twenty, submitted with a groan, to the by no means painless operation of having his shoulder bandaged, and was then placed upon Capt. Fleurry's horse, while the latter shared the saddle of Light-horse Harry, and in this manner they returned slowly to Wilmington. But so weak was the young prisoner, by loss of blood, that he fainted on being lifted from the saddle, and was quite unable to bear questioning; on the following day, however, the commander-in-chief came to his bedside, and the look of piteous entreaty in the youth's face, as his eyes rested on the general's noble form, evidently moved the latter's heart to pity, for in gentle yet decided tones he put a few questions, which so won upon the sensibilities of the invalid that he freely and openly confessed the secret of his disguise.

It seemed that Howe, even the great Lord Howe himself, had imagined that the Americans were so easily duped by anything of a superstitious character, that he had conceived the idea of warning off all scouting parties sent out from the American camp, by a phantom warrior, who, stationed by the bridge, and concealed by a small hollow in the earth, watched all who approached, and rising abrubtly from concealment, had succeeded in turning aside more than one; but, thanks to impetuous, fearless Harry Lee, the ghost was laid, and Washington and his aids were confronted by no warning phantom, when, on the following morning, they rode to Iron Hill to reconnoitre the enemy.

And Captain Fleurry did not die, but lived to fight bravely in the battle of Brandywine, for which he was promoted to the rank of major, and, his horse having been killed under him, Congress presented him with another. Later he acquitted himself with great intelligence and spirit as engineer, and at the storming of Stony Point Colonel Fleurry was the first to enter the fort and strike down the British flag.

Light-horse Harry continued to distinguish himself by acts of brave daring, not the least among which was his surprisal of the British forces at Paulus Hook, which foray took place shortly after the storming of Stony Point, and from which he returned with over one hundred and fifty prisoners, and having lost but two of his own men. While the young man who enacted the part of the phantom at such imminent peril to himself, recovered from his wound, joined the American forces, and, though so young, became one of Washington's most trusted friends, and remained such through a long and eventful life, whose many noble acts are not recorded in the annals of American history.

The Chances of War.

We halted and formed square in the middle of the plain. As we were performing this movement a bugler of the Fifty-first who had been out with skirmishers and had mistaken our square for his own, exclaimed: "Here I am again, safe enough." The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a round shot took off his head and spattered the whole battalion with his brains, the colors and the ensigns in charge of them coming in for an extra share. One of them, Charles Fraser, a fine gentleman in speech and manner, raised a laugh by drawling out: "How extremely disgusting!" A second shot carried off six of the men's bayonets, a third broke the breast-bone of a lance sergeant (Robinson), whose piteous cries were anything but encouraging to his youthful comrades. The soldier's belief that "every bullet has its billet" was strengthened by another shot striking Ensign Cooper, the shortest man in the regiment, and in the very center of the square. These casualties were the affair of a second. We were now ordered to lie down. Our square, hardly large enough to hold us when standing upright, was too small for us in a recumbent position. Our men lay packed together like herrings in a barrel. Not finding a vacant spot I seated myself on a drum. Behind me was the colonel's charger, which, with his head pressed against mine, was mumbling my epaulette, while I patted his cheek. Suddenly my drum capsized and I was thrown prostrate, with the feeling of a blow on the right cheek. I put my hand to my head, thinking half my face was shot away, but the skin was not even abraded. A piece of shell had struck the horse on the nose exactly between my hand and my head, and killed him instantly. The blow I received was from the embossed crown on the horse's bit.—*A Soldier's Diary.*

The War in Turkey.

A *Times* correspondent in Constantinople gives a graphic picture of the state of affairs in the Turkish Empire, and expresses what is evidently the belief of the best informed, that the new Sultan will have a short reign, and that the country will be exposed to graver disasters than it has yet encountered.—When the head of a government is so incapable as the present Sultan, and his Ministers are men of profligate ambition, violence, disorder and rapid disintegration of all the vital forces of the country must be the result Thus far the great powers seem to be disposed to allow the insurgents and the Turkish Government free play to fight out their quarrels without any interference on their part. The war in which Turkey is now engaged is a war with its own subjects. It must either suppress it by force of arms or yield to the demands of the insurgents. It is a domestic question entirely, and as such it gives no right to any foreign power to interfere. Russia, however, is in a position to encourage the insurrection without taking an open part in its behalf. The Slavs and Russians being of a common stock, a strong sympathy exits between them. Russian officers are allowed to give up their commands at home and enter the rebel service, and money flows freely from the Russian exchequer into the camp chests of the Turkish Slavs. Russia, unofficially, is thus backing the Slavic revolt and extending her influence over the populations intervening between her confines and Constantinople. It is not likely she will allow the movement to fail. If it succeeds, a Slavic kingdom of eight millions population will be formed in European Turkey, a natural ally of Russia, and hostile in spirit to Austria. The latter power, in view of such a contingency, looks with suspicious anxiety on the contest, without venturing, however, to aid either party. The signs point to the dismemberment of European Turkey, to the creation of a strong Slavic kingdom, to the surrounding of Austria by a hostile line on the north, south and east, and to the eventual conquest of Constantinople by Russia.—*Phila. Times.*

A player performing the Ghost in "Hamlet" badly, was much hissed; but, after bearing it some time, he put the audience in good humor by stepping forward and saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely sorry that my humble endeavors to please you are unsuccessful, but if you are not satisfied I must give up the ghost."

Colorado went Democratic by 2163 majority in the last election.

TWO DEAD CITIES.

Destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, A. D. 79.

It was the 23d of August of the year 79. The Gulf of Naples was peacefully sleeping under the rays of a midsummer sun. From Cape Misenum to the Cape of Sorento was seen an uninterrupted succession of villas, palaces, colonnades, temples and public edifices, some half concealed under the shade of a luxuriant verdure, others glittering in sunshine, which lent to them a magical splendor. All was still, peaceful and gladsome in this entrancing spectacle; not a breath in the air nor a ripple upon the water, and the gilded barks of the patricians remained motionless upon the shore awaiting the breeze which should fill their purple sails.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon this tranquility was interrupted in a sudden and unusual manner. An explosion, coming from subterranean depths, was heard in this distance; the sea became tempestuous, the water receded from the shore, as if driven by an unknown power; the houses, temples and colonnades began to rock, upheave, and reel like drunken men; finally, from the summit of Vesuvius issued a column of smoke, which presented a white, gray or black appearance, caused by the commingling of steam, ashes, pumice stones and scoria. Sometimes this cloud appeared luminous, like the pillar which served as a guide to the Israelites in the desert; this was produced by the refluent torrents of burning lava which seethed in the bosom of the crater.

One moment the cloud remained in the air, awful, menacing; then, suddenly expanding like an immense umbrella, vomited all around its torrents of rain, ashes, small stones and cinders, while the lava, making an eruption, flowed from the apex of the cone like a river of fire, whose sinister reflections were seen afar off; and from the depths of the crater hot stones, hurled with an awful detonation, bombarded the surrounding cities and set them on fire, as a park of artillery would with red-hot shot. This rain of fire, ashes and calcined stones fell not only upon the cities which surrounded Vesuvius but along the entire gulf. Naples, Stabiæ and Misenum had their streets covered with several feet of ashes; the inhabitants fled to the country, terrified by the incessant trembling of the earth; those who remained to secure their effects did so at the peril of their lives.

The wind carried the pumice stones and ashes to Rome, where it was the first to announce the catastrophe. In a subsequent eruption the ashes were carried to Constantinople, which fact will not astonish those who every year see the sand of Sahara wafted to the coast of Africa and to the Mediterranean. This phenomenon was an episode of the first eruption of Vesuvius. Scientists do not agree regarding the hypothesis of subterranean convulsion. The generally received opinion is that certain gases diffused through the earth chemically combine, thus creating this extraordinary heat which fuses everything upon its passage, and produces an expansion of sufficient force to upheave the earth's crust in some of its parts.

Pliny, the naturalist, commander of the imperial fleet stationed at Misenum, was extended upon his couch, occupied in reading, when the first indication of the eruption appeared. A slave announced to him the rising of the sea and the clouds of smoke in the air. The savant ascended an eminence near at hand, and was not long in divining the trouble. Although unable to perceive the summit of Vesuvius, he was no less apprehensive of the source of this column of smoke, which had in a previous eruption, sixteen years before, in the year 63, partly destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii To provide himself with tables and order a light vessel to be in readiness was for him the affair of a moment. When about to embark a messenger arrived from the port of Retina; the soldiers of the Roman fleet stationed at that place, and caught between Herculaneum and Pompeii, could escape only by the sea, and entreated Pliny to come to their assistance.

He ordered several galleys with four banks of oarsmen to be got ready, then departed. When opposite the theatre of the eruption it appeared in all its sublime horror As he drew near the shore he heard cries and groans, he saw the distracted population running wildly, but, not knowing what course to pursue, the inhabitants of the country taking refuge in the city, and those of the city fleeing to the country; he saw his soldiers with hands raised to heaven in sign of joy for the succor he brought to them, but suddenly, when four hundred yards from the shore, the ships touched bottom and could go no farther.

The cast where the day before vessels of the largest tonnage could land had been upheaved, and henceforth the ancient maratime city of Retina was surrounded by land. Pliny could no longer struggle against these forces; he was a witness of the despair of the unfortunate soldiers when they saw the ships depart. Unwilling to renounce the desire to see a volcanic eruption to minutest detail, in order to give a description of it, he embarked for Stabiæ, the Castlemare of to-day. Thinking he had under his eyes a phenomenon of the nature of that of 63, he encouraged those about him, took a bath, ate supper unconcernedly, and retired to rest, after noting in his tablets all that had impressed him during the day.

This was the evening of the 23d. The eruption commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not yet at the height of its violence. Toward morning the slaves who were watching at his door, and who heard him peacefully breathing, were obliged to awaken him. Not only was the house shaken to its foundation, threatening every moment to fall to pieces, but ashes had fallen in such quantities that the court was filled with them, and would soon entirely obstruct the entrance. It was imperative that he should arise and flee; this the inhabitants did to avoid being crushed by their houses. It was 9 o'clock in the morning, but the sky was so obscured by the falling ashes that it was darker than blackest night. The torches could scarcely guide the way in this obscurity, lighted from time to time by the inflammable gas which escaped through the fissures in the soil, and cast sinister gleams upon those scenes of desolation.

Pliny directed his steps toward the shore. The sea was rough—the winds contrary, and thousands of asphyxiated fish covered the beach, left there by the retreat of the waves. Forced to retrace his way, a sail was spread for him, and he lay down to contemplate all that was passing; at this instant flames came out of the soil, even where he was lying; his affrighted slaves fled; he arose, then suddenly falling back, he expired, suffocated by the poisonous gases arising from the earth. Three days after, when this disturbance was ended, he was found lying in the same place, under a thick covering of ashes. Thus Pliny perished, a victim to his love of science.

During this time awful scenes were being enacted at Herculaneum and Pompeii; these two cities, situated under the very shadow of Vesuvius, were deluged by a rain of fire.

The inhabitants of Pompeii were assembled in the amphitheatre at the time of the catastrophe. Inexpressible disorder reigned in the city. Some, remembering the first eruptions, fled to the country or to the surrounding cities; others, delaying too long to secure rings, jewels, coins and costly fabrics, were walled in by the cinders, or crushed by the fall of their houses. A number thought to find a refuge in cellars, and to await there the end of the convulsion. The calculation was accurate in part only; the walls did not give way, the ashes did not reach them, but they were buried alive, condemned to die of starvation in their prison.

Among other objects have been found the skeleton of a dog and that of a man; the man died of inanition and the dog devoured his corpse. Prisoners in the stocks, slaves bound in their niches and forgotten by their masters, have been discovered as death overtook them. Many perished in the streets, crushed by the fall of a column, statue or house, but especially were they suffocated by the gases, to the action of which Pliny succumbed. Woe to him who lay down upon the ground. The poisonous air rising from the soil killed him speedily. Those, on the contrary, who continued on their way, with eyes protected from the dust and a pillow on the head to deaden the effect of falling stones, arrived safely at their place of refuge. The number of persons who perished at this time is estimated at 1,500, a tenth part of the population.

Herculaneum, the city of Hercules, was the theatre of another kind of devastation. There it was not hot ashes or stones which fell, piling up successive strata, until at last the most substantial edifices gave way under the accumulated weight, but a liquid mud which flowed in the streets and houses, filling and hermetically sealing every opening and crevice with a kind of cement, taking the form of every object, and securing it from injury by contact with the external air. After several centuries the mass of plaster could be detached with a pickaxe, and the sleeping city was found intact. It was the mud, not lava, which overwhelmed Herculaneum; the lava burned everything it came in contact with.

When the storm was passed the inhabitants of Pompeii could find their homes, and carry away articles which were of value; those of Herculaneum found only a mound in place of their city, which was completely buried. Upon the site are seen to-day the lovely villas of Portici.

Excavating was done in these unfortunate cities in the early part of the seventeenth century. Works of art were taken from them, comprising statues, bronze busts, ornamental articles of furniture, manuscripts, and a variety of objects which would give us a precise knowledge of ancient times. The most valuable came from Herculaneum. Pompeii was a city of tradespeople, and the inhabitants were able to remove anything of value, while Herculaneum was a city of luxury, adorned by works of art, and, from the nature of the eruption, nothing was removed, and there the explorer will find an inexhaustable mine of antiquities.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.—Ninety years hence not a single man or woman, now twenty years of age, will be alive. Ninety years! Alas! how many of the actors, at present on the stage of life, will make their exit long ere ninety years have rolled away! And could we be sure of ninety years, what are they? "A tale that is told;" a dream; an empty sound, that passeth on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age. Like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole, until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will ninety years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead? Will all the new blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy, pass away in ninety years and be forgotten? "Ninety years," says Death, "do you think I shall wait ninety years? Behold to-day and to-morrow and every day are mine. When ninety years have past, this generation will have past and will have mingled with the dust and be remembered not!"

We see it stated that an egg-condensing factory has been established at Passau, Bavaria, wherein the eggs are dried and then reduced to a fine meal, which is packed in air-tight cans, ready for shipment. This will be good news for those who raise fowls and handle eggs. Doubtless many eggs are now lost for want of a market, or from excessive heat before they can be taken to market. Since, however, they can be dried, converted into meal, and then shipped to any point, there need be no apprehensions in the future of a scarcity of egg-bread.

William Cullen Bryant is worth half a million dollars.

Queen Elizabeth.

When the unhappy, bloody, fiery, heart-broken Mary died, everybody was glad. Was there ever so sad a thing? Instead of weeping, the people rang joy-bells and lit bonfires, to show their delight. How glad they were to be rid of her! and not much wonder. The name of Elibabeth rang joyfully through the London streets and over all England as soon as the breath was gone out of her sister's worn and suffering frame. Elizabeth was twenty-five; it has been the fashion to speak of her as old and ugly just as it has been the fashion to speak of her cousin Mary, the Queen of Scots, as beautiful; but in reality these two queens were like each other. I suppose Mary Stuart must have had more natural fascination than Elizabeth possessed; but, though you may be surprised to hear it, her features, according to her portraits, were very like those of the English queen, who was a handsome and splendid princess, with imperious, delightful manners, frank and gracious, though easily angered and passionate, and the most popular of all English sovereigns. History is not fond of this great woman, and much ill has been spoken of her; and she did many cruel and terrible things, and probably shed much more blood in her long reign than Bloody Mary did in her short one; but the people always loved Elizabeth—loved her at the beginning, and loved her to the end.—This might be quite unreasonable, but still it was the fact. All that Mary did has been judged hardly, and almost all that Elizabeth did has been judged favorably. Such injustices are not unusual; they occur still every day.

Elizabeth was as fond of pageantry as her father. Wherever she went it was in state, making "progresses" everywhere; a slow manner of traveling, but very amusing for the people, you may be sure, who thus had so many fine shows provided for them, such as we have no chance of nowadays. At Eton (which, as I have already told you, is close to Windsor), the boys and the masters all came out and made Latin speeches to her, and presented her with books full of verses, all beautifully written out in Greek and Latin, for which you may suppose all the sixth form had been cudgeling their brains for weeks before, and in which the praises of the great Elizabeth were sung till words could go no further. Probably the fine ladies and the fine gentlemen were often tired of those speeches; but Elizabeth, who was herself a great scholar, listened to them all, and now and then would find out a false quantity and critiicise the Latin.—*Mrs. Oliphant, St. Nicholas for August.*

How Niagara Almost Ran Dry.

On March 29th, 1848, a remarkable phenomenon occurred. The preceding winter had been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was unusually thick. In the warm days of early spring, this mass of ice was loosened around the shores of the lake and detached from them. During the forenoon of the day named, a stiff easterly wind moved it up the lake. A little before sunset, the wind chopped suddenly round and blew a gale from the west. This brought the vast field of ice back again with such tremendous force that it filled in the neck of the lake and its outlet so as to form a very effective dam, that caused a remarkable diminution in the outflow of the water. Of course it needed but little time for the Falls to drain off the water below this dam. The consequence was, that on the morning of the following day, the river was nearly half gone. The American channel had dwindled to a deep and narrow creek. The British channel seemed to have been smitten with a quick consumption, and to be fast passing away. Far up from the head of Goat Island and out into the Canadian rapids, and from the foot of Goat Island out beyond the old Tower to the deep channel of the Horseshoe fall, the water was gone. The rocks were bare, black and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had subsided to a moan. This extraordinary syncope of the waters lasted all the day, and night closed over the strange scene. But during the night the dam gave way, and the next morning, the river was restored in all its strength, beauty and majesty.—*From an Illustrated Paper on "Niagara," in the "Midsummer Holiday Number" of Scribner.*

Colorado Springs, a Rendezvous for Sight-Seers.

The town of Colorado Springs lies upon a natural level, close to the foothills and facing the range Between it and the mountains extends the tableland, called the Mesa, which is both a meadow and a terrace,—sweeping up to the rocky ascent with graceful curves, and cut here and there with the rivulets that brawl down from the heights. Standing upon the veranda of the hotel which faces the peaks, one cannot, even after a week's familiarity with the scene, entirely disabuse himself of the illusion that the picturesque and seriated wall lifting itself far above him is but a stone's throw away. The inevitable and irresistible impulse of every new-comer, is to walk over to the mountains before breakfast. The invariable result is, if he undertakes it, that he will not be back to dinner. It is five miles to the foot-hills, and ten at least to Pike's Peak proper. But with one leg of an imaginary pair of compasses stuck into the hotel, you may, with the other, describe a ten-mile circle such as one sometimes sees upon city maps, which will inclose most of the natural wonders of this range that have been celebrated the world over.—Pike's Peak, the Ute Pass, the Falls of the Fountain, the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Monument Park, Cheyenne Canon, Manitou, and the Mineral Springs, are all easily accessible, and are held by the people of this town to be their natural perquisites.—*From the "Midsummer Holiday Number" of Scribner*

The English War Office reports thirty-two officers still living who took part in the battle of Waterloo, sixty-one years ago.

Talk About Children.

Here is the secret of making a child happy, and of finding happiness in a child. He or she must be taught to obey; and, in ordinary cases, this difficult lesson should be learnt before a child is two and a half years old. Jack and I have had one struggle with each of our children, and with us that struggle has never had to be repeated. The little one was given thoroughly to understand that his will must give way to ours; and when that was accomplished, the great work was done. Afterward, the watchfulness necessary was chiefly over our own conduct. We tried never to allow ourselves to give any order that we did not see was obeyed; never to make any threat that was not carried into effect, nor any promise that was not fulfilled. It is marvelous how a child knows when a parent's word can be relied on. I know very well (no one better) how difficult it is for a mother to keep herself sufficiently up to the mark to see that her wishes are attended to. It seems so much easier, for the moment, to let things slide, and it entails so much difficulty afterward. The trouble is really the greatest at the beginning; for if a child forms while young a habit of obedience, and if the younger ones see that the elder ones obey, comfort and happiness seem to follow, almost as a matter of course. There is no doubt that obedient, well conducted children are by far the happiest. Once begin trying to give a child everything he wants, and the old story is soon repeated—he asks for the moon, or something equally inaccessible. One way of punishing small offenses was to withdraw the permission to do a little service for Jack and myself; and a very heavy punishment, indeed, was to send the child to bed before papa came home. This always caused terrible grief. Our rewards were books and toys, not impure sweets and vapid buns. It is such a pity to bring up a child to think that something to eat is to be the reward of virtue. Far better give him a pretty book, which will interest and amuse him when the sweets and buns have done their mischievous work and are gone. Mothers can do so much to instill into their children's minds a reverence and love for books, which will be a blessing to them as long as they live.

The Presidents.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age, 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age, 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; age, 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age, 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age, 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 13 years; age, 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 26 years; age, 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age, 80.
9. W. H Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived one month; age, 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age, 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; age, 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age, 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age, 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age, 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age, 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1 and 1-2 months; age, 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 10 years; age, 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869. Re-elected in 1872.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

A Niagara Incident.

In the summer of 1816 three men living about three miles above the Falls, saw a bear swimming in the river. Thinking he would be a capital prize they started for him in a large, substantial log canoe or "dug-out." When they overtook him he seemed quite obliged for their attention, and quietly putting his paws on the side of the canoe, drew himself into it, notwithstanding that they vehemently belabored him with their paddles. As he came in on one side two of the men went into the water on the other side. The third, who may be called Fisher, could not swim, and naturally enough felt somewhat embarrassed. Much to his relief the animal deliberately sat down in the bow of the canoe facing him. As the noise of the rapids and roar of the Falls

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, EDITOR.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
Of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Of Indiana.

FOR SHERIFF,
ISAAC GRUBB.

FOR CORONER,
DAVID C. ROSE.

IN OUR local columns will be found the full text of the new rules for the government of the Democratic party of this county, as prepared by the committee appointed for the purpose at the County Meeting held in New Castle in June. These rules, before they will be valid, must be subjected to a vote of the members of the party at an election to be held for the purpose on the fifth of August (the first Saturday.) We give them as they are, without comment, that every intelligent Democratic voter may read them for himself and vote according to his own views in regard to them. Perhaps, in another issue, we may give our views in regard to certain portions of them.

Hard Times.

A gentleman residing in Wilmington, having a peach orchard near this town, advertised in a Wilmington paper for six hands during peach season, wages to be fifty cents per day and board. In less than three hours after the paper was on the street, he had received fifty-odd applications from men who in the various ship yards and car shops, &c., had in *prosperous* times made from ten to fifteen dollars per week. Continue laboring men to vote the Republican ticket. A little more of this and you will all be happy. Keep this party in power with post-trader ships, navy contracts, Indian frauds, &c., for the office-holders; national banks for the capitalists declaring 14 per cent. dividends; railroad stock for the speculator, but for the poor laborer, cold and cheerless homes, starving households and unclad children. *

THE FIGHT in the Republican camp over the U. S. District Attorneyship for Delaware is not yet settled Unable to secure the Senate's approval of the appointment of the notorious Fisher, the President withdrew his name and substituted that of Jas. H. Hoffecker, Jr., a young man against whom he thought no opposition could be made. His hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment. The anti-Fisher party extended their hostility to Mr. Hoffecker and opposed his confirmation by the Senate with only less bitterness than they had that of Fisher. This secured the defeat of the second nomination, and Mr. H's name was withdrawn. The President is determined, however, that Mr. Higgins shall go out. He favored Bristow at Cincinnati and showed altogether too much activity and zeal in the prosecution of thieves and defaulters, and by so doing has drawn upon his head the vials of the wrath of the soldier President who will brook no opposition from his subordinates. So Higgins must go, and to take his place the name of W. Corbit Sprunance, Esq., has been submitted to his refractory Senate by President Grant Will this appointment meet with any better success than did the others? is the question that now exercises the public curiosity. Most certainly the same objections cannot be urged against Mr. Sprunance that were urged against Fisher and Hoffecker. Even his enemies will not accuse him of dishonesty or malpractice, and no one can, or will, doubt his competency for the position.

The New Postal Law.

The following sections of a law have been passed by Congress and approved by the President:

"SEC. 15. That transient newpapers and magazines, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation at nominal rates, and all printed matter of the third class except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted to, and be transmitted in, the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof; and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which subscription therefor has been paid, and addresses upon postal cards and unsealed circulars may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

"SEC. 16. That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

On unsealed circulars and all mailable matter of the third class other than that designated in the aforegoing section, postage will be charged as heretotore, one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The pressure of public business at Albany will prevent Governor Tilden from devoting any attention to his letter of acceptance for several weeks.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks Colorado is safe for Tilden and Hendricks.

Our New York Letter.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1876.

CASTLE GARDEN.

In the destruction of Castle Garden last week was destroyed (so said all the local papers) one of the oldest landmarks of New York. On the contrary, an old landmark was discovered; for the fire, clearing away the growth of woodwork about it, laid bare the frowning walls of the old fort, which, reared more than a century ago, has watched almost the whole growth of the city. The old castle has quite a history, too much of a one, in fact, to be fully recounted here. Originally intended for the defense of the town, its guns were first trained upon the colonists themselves in a civil war. Then it became a haunt of the pirates who infested the northern waters. Soon after the war of 1812, its fortifications were leveled and the structure itself turned into a huge pleasure ground, which character it held for upward of forty years. Washington and Lafayette have been welcomed by New York within its walls, and here it was, in 1851, that Jenny Lind, that most wonderful and most lovely of singers, under the management of Barnum, made her debut in the New World, before an audience of nearly 20,000 people. The remembrance of those marvelous concerts and of the unparalleled furore they created is still fresh in the minds of all who were fortunate enough to hear them.—A few years later, Castle Garden was transformed into an emigrant depot, which "desecration," as the old inhabitants were pleased to term it, was vigorously opposed and made the subject of many an indignation meeting.—All such efforts availed nothing, however, and for over twenty years, it is safe to say, that over two-thirds of all immigrant foreigners have first trod our free soil within its precincts.

STREET SLEEPERS.

The fearful heat continues, though somewhat modified by the two heavy showers of a few days since, and the inter-change of electrical compliments by the clouds and earth on those occasoins. The thunder and lightning of Tuesday night were as severe as possible, the fluid striking in a dozen different places in the city and immediate neighborhood.

The sufferings of the inmates of the crowded tenement streets have been terrible for these two weeks. No one who has ever traversed Baxter and the adjacent streets on the East side of town can form any idea of how human beings are packed in the four and five story sardine boxes that line those narrow passage ways. The uncleanness and consequent stench are stifling even to the poor wretches who have hardly ever breathed any different air. During these hot nights it has been a physical impossibility, for them to sleep indoors and thus all the sidewalks, docks and open places have been nightly covered with the sleeping forms of all ages and sexes, some on bed ticks, some on blankets and many more on the hard pavement. Under ordinary circumstances this would not be tolerated by the police, but in the present exceptional time the latter refrain from disturbing the sleepers, picking their way among the prostrate bodies as they go up and down their beats.

All the parks are transformed into dormitories for the time being. Central Park, Madison and Union Squares and the Battery are nightly sought by thousands of suffocated sufferes, whose narrow quarters indoors are simply unbearable. Taking it all in all we are unanimously in favor of petitioning Gen. Myer for a northeast snow-storm

It is about time that something happened for our relief as the mortality from sunstroke is becoming alarming among both men and animals. Not less than 400 persons have died from the heat thus far and the number may largely exceed that figure. On the street car lines most of the horses that are not absolutely sick are so exhausted as to be hardly fit for use, and all sorts of experiments have to be resorted to in order to keep them up. One of the largest lines has set a steam engine to blowing cool air through its stables, thus keeping up a constant draught, which humane course proves to be also a measure of economy, the horses thus refreshed doing their work much better and more easily than others.

THE IMPERIAL METEOR.

That imperial meteor, Dom Pedro, disappeared in the eastern horizon on the 12th, which is to say that he sailed for Europe on the Cunard steamer Russia. The illustrious salamander hasn't seemed to mind the weather, but scooted around during the last two weeks with unabated energy, doing up his sight-seeing. I presume that no other of the titled personages who have visited this country, ever treated our proffered, attentions so cavalierly or ingratiated himself with our people so thoroughly He has made us feel that here was a monarch who was more than a gorgeous dummy, and his rapid, comprehensive trip, paying his own bills and asking no favors of anybody, was just the kind to enlist American sympathy. His visit has done much to extend our relations with, and our friendship for the next largest country to our own on the Western Hemisphere.

OUTLAWRY IN NEW JERSEY—ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A TRAIN.—An attempt was made about 11 o'clock on Friday night week by a band of thirty tramps to take possession of a freight train on the Belvidere (N. J.) railroad. They had made up a plan to run the train to Easton. Their arrangements were overheard by a watchman at the railroad, and information was communicated to the police. The marshal summoned a posse of police and went to Green street, where the train was boarded. The gang of men were on hand, and when they saw the officers all except five jumped off and swam across the feeder. They were pursued and fired upon, but escaped. The five men who remained on the train were arrested.

A BRAVE GIRL MALTREATED.—A few weeks ago the house of Rev. W. W. Lee, a Baptist minister of Effingham county, Ga., was attacked by three negro thieves, who were discovered by his daughter, Miss Emma Lee, and treated to a load from a gun in the hands of that brave young lady. A few days afterward these same negroes surprised Miss Lee at a distance from the house, beat her with billets of wood until she was senseless, and then threw her body into a neighboring pond. She was happily discovered in time to save her life, and her assailants were pursued to their hiding places. Their fate is somewhat uncertain.

Custer's Mistake.

Another Account of the Great Battle—How Custer's Command was Slaughtered.

Lieut. John Carland, of company B, Sixth Infantry, with General Gibbon's command, writes as follows concerning the slaughter of the Seventh Cavalry and Gen. Custer. The letter is dated mouth of the Little Horn river, June 29, and after preliminaries proceeds as follows:

Major Reno was to attack the enemy in the rear while Custer fought them in front. This would have worked all right, as Reno had got in their rear; but Gen. Custer, marching down on the other side, saw what he supposed was the front of the camp and made a charge on them, the Indians giving way and letting him right in the gap.

The brave man rode in with his 300 men, and would have killed the whole 4,000 Sioux, I believe, if there had been no enemy behind him. But instead of charging the front he was right in the centre of between 3,000 and 4,000 Sioux. Those that were behind him kept concealed until he was right in their midst, and then, when it was too late, he made a bold dash, trying to cut through them. But the enemy were too many. He fell about the first one, and the horses becoming unmanageable, the poor soldiers were cut down in less time than it takes to tell it

It makes one heart-sick to look over the battle ground and see the poor fellows, some of them with their entrails cut out, others with their eyes dug out and hearts laid across their face. They even stopped to cut their pockets to get their money and watches.

The most fearful sight was Col. Cook. He was a splendid looking man, with long dark whiskers. They dug his face all out so as to get his fine beard, it is supposed. They did not disfigure Gen. Custer in any way, but his brother Tom Custer was opened and his heart taken out. We estimate the loss of the enemy at 500, though it is hard to tell how many were killed, as they carried most of them away. Some of ours claim that Sitting Bull was killed, as he is known by some, and an Indian answering his description was found dead, but no doubt this is false, as they would have tried to carry him along.

Gen. Terry and the remaining officers are feeling very badly. I was standing by Gen. Custer when General Terry came up, and as he looked down upon the noble general the tears coursed down his face as he said:

"The flower of the army is gone at last."

Custer was supposed to be the first one who died; but though he fell first we found seventeen cartridge shells by his side, where he had kept them off until the last moment. There can no blame be attached to any one for this fearful slaughter. If Custer had had the whole regiment it would only have been worse, as the Sioux were too many. Of course there will be some blamed by Eastern papers, but, as an eye-witness of the whole battle, I cannot censure any one. There is one poor Crow Indian on the boat who has five shots through him, yet he is happy, because he has nine scalps at his side. This is a true statement of Gen. Custer's brave charge These Sioux were all from some agency, as we found camp equipments that had never been used; also blankets that were new and branded "U. S. Indian Department."

Political Notes.

The Republicans of the First Missouri district talk of nominating Carl Schurz for Congress this fall.

Ex-Governor Gaston is likely to be selected again as a candidate for gubernatorial honors by the Democracy of Massachusetts.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, a former republican Governor of Michigan, has declared for Tilden and Hendricks, and expresses the opinion that no sincere reformer can do otherwise than follow his example.

A grand Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting was held Saturday night at Horticultural Hall, in Philadelphia, Hon. Richard Vaux presiding. Senator Bayard, Senator Eaton and others addressed the assemblage.

Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, Colonel H. D. Loney, and many other prominent Maryland Democrats, identified with the reform movement in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket in that State last fall, now support Tilden.

The Republicans of Indiana are agitated with a rumor that the Tilden managers are going to send no less than $3,500,000 into that State to carry the October election, and that Gov Tilden has promised to give personally $500,000.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "It is our deliberate opinion that Gen Wade Hampton, if nominated for Governor, will, more fully than any other democrat who has been named, bring out the whole vote of the State in November."

The anti-Tammany Democracy of New York are to have a Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting on the evening of the 24th, and the Tammanyites will ratify on the evening of the 25th. The following speakers are announced to be present at the latter meeting; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; John Hancock, of Texas; J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Charles C. Hooker, of Mississippi; John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts; J. P. Gordon, of Georgia, and W. P. White of Maryland.

It is stated that President Grant is very much dissatisfied with Mr Hayes' letter, and criticises it severely. He regards it as a direct reflection on his administration, and asserts that the American people should be permitted to elect a President for as long a time as they please. It is said in his conversations upon the subject the President exhibits much anger and also much opposition to the present shape of the political situation.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* says: "The Republicans crowed much too early. Ohio and Indiana, considered by them as already secured to Hayes by the nomination of Hendricks, have become very doubtful. Because the Southern States will nearly all vote for Tilden and Hendricks, the latter, in order to triumph, need only a few Northern States. Even Illinois is not sure at all to the Republicans if the Democrats will nominate Judge Eaton for Governor, and men like ex-Governor Palmer, Lyman Trumbull and Gustave Koerner will support him. Of the Germans outside of the city of Chicago in this case by far the greater majority will vote for Tilden."

General News Summary.

DOM PERO in his 101 days' residence in this country traveled 21,500 miles by rail.

Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, has been chosen presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church

A Florida man raised 300 bushels of cucumbers, and sending them to New York early, made $4,500.

A heavy flood has occurred on the Southern Mississippi, and the loss of crops and stock has been immense.

Over thirty thousand persons are engaged in the cultivation of rice in Louisiana, and the annual business amounts to $10,000,000.

The London *Echo* publishes the names of a large number of members of Parliament who, after adjournment, propose visiting the Centennial Exposition.

A company has been organized in St. Louis to build a new hotel that will cost $2,000,000, contain 2,000 rooms, and accommodate 3,500 guests.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has generously furnished its four hundred employees with tickets and free transportation to the Centennial.

Wheat throughout Michigan looks universally well, and good judges estimate an average of 16 bushels to the acre. The crop is fully ripe for the harvest.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* accuses Republican managers of hiring men to hoist Confederate banners in the South with the names of Tilden and Hendricks inscribed thereon.

A press dispatch from Philadelphia says three bales of the finest cotton from Maryland, Georgia and Texas have been received and added to the collection at the Centennial Exhibition.

At Seaside Park, N. J., the new Baptist resort, Rev. J. E. Welch, of Mo., was taken sick Tuesday while bathing and died in half an hour afterwards. His body was taken to Burlington, N. J

The number of visitors to the centennial exhibition since the opening aggregates 2,254,074 and the cash receipts $743,576.50. The number of "dead head" or non-paying visitors is therefore 766,921.

At the Reformed Episcopal Council at Ottawa, Canada, Saturday, Dr. Fallowes, of Chicago was elected missionary bishop. It was decided that the next meeting of the council be held at Philadelphia.

Edward S Stokes, who shot and killed James Fisk, Jr., in 1873, has arrived at Auburn Prison, from Sing Sing. His sentence was for four years, and with the legal deductions for good behavior, he will be discharged in October next.

The committee in charge of subscriptions for the old South Church, at Boston, having been refused an extension of time for the purchase of the property, have abandoned all hopes of saving the building and the work of demolition will be begun at once.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that Arthur Morse, aged 27, son of the late Prof. S. F. B. Morse, was killed on Monday near that city. He was sitting on the rail of the platform of a car, from which he was thrown by the sudden movement of the train, the wheels of the car passing over his neck, almost severing his head from his body.

The floods in the Upper Red river valley, La., have heavily damaged the crops and stock. It is the impression that no plantations below Shreveport will be damaged. No through trains have arrived at Shreveport since Friday, and none are expected for a day or two, owing to the wash-outs.

The great stallion race, at Philadelphia, Saturday, between Judge Fullerton and Smuggler, is described as one of the finest ever trotted in this country, the fastest time on record being made. The attendance was slim. The match was for a purse of $2,000. There were four heats, the second being a dead heat. The remaining three were won by Smuggler with ease. First heat, time 2 17½; second heat, 2.18; third heat, 2.17; fourth heat, 2.20.

[Communicated.]

The Radical War.

With the thermometer ramping about among the nineties, our Republican friends grow more bitter in their fight. Evidently influenced by the intense heat and the Indian war, their camps are alive with braves, hungry for the scalps of their opponents; nightly the war dance goes on around the counsel fires, and the chiefs exhort their braves to renewed efforts in the great struggle. The Modocs will never rest until their Great Father places the scalps of Messrs. Higgins, Dunn, Prettyman, Pyle and Thompson in the wigwam of their braves Sporting Judge first went for Higgins' scalp and missed it by thirteen hairs; the counsel fires were relighted, and in grave discussion the pipe went round each one puffing until it went out in the hands of Legal Youth, who is sent on the war path after the Higgins' hair painted with the approval of his people As this is his first fight prediction fails. Other braves are in training and if Legal Youth fails others will take his place. Higgins scalp must dangle at the girth of a Modoc, and the others in time as well, else harmony cannot be had around counsel fires and unity of action on the war path against the Whiteman. Hanging Bird from Red Lion camp is distracted, his eyes are on the gold fields of New Castle, but with his warriors fighting among themselves, he fears his projected attack on the whites. In his efforts to unite his forces he is falling out with some on both sides, and gaining friends from neither. The Great Father at Washington has sent for Sporting Judge to tell what he knows about P. M. Jewell and justify the Great Father before his children for taking the P. M's scalp.—The whites are not disturbing themselves in the least, but calmly looking on.

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over work, indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. See large advertisement.

Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your druggist, Dr. Chamberlaine, Middletown, or H. P. Baker, Odessa, and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

DIED.

HUNTER.—At the M. E. parsonage in St. Georges, Del., on the morning of the 13th instant, after a brief but severe illness, Annie M., wife of Rev. Thomas B. Hunter, in the 37th year of her age.

MOORE.—In Decatur, Macon co., Illinois, on Sunday morning, July 9th, after an illness of nearly three months, Mrs. Annie B. wife of Dr. E. W. Moore, and daughter of the late Daniel C. Lockwood, formerly of Phila.

[Wilmington and Smyrna papers please copy.]

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY ISAAC JONES, JR.

Wheat,	$1.10
Corn, yellow	50 cts.
Corn, White,	50 cts.
Oats	31 cts.
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover "	13.00

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	18 ₱ doz.
Butter	20@25cts. ₱ lb
Lard	14@15 " "
Spring Chickens, Live	15 ₱ lb.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1 15@1.18 ₱ bus.
Corn	58@60 ₱ bus.
Oats (Pennsylvania)	35@40 cts.
Clover seed	17@18 ₱ lb.
Timothy	3.05@ 3.01.

BALTIMORE MARKETS

Wheat, good to amber	1.15@$1 20
Corn, white, old	58@60
Corn, yellow	55@58
Oats, Southern	37@40 cts.
Rye	70@75

New Advertisements.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT, NEW CASTLE COUNTY. } ss.

To DAVID GREEN of said County, greeting:

Take notice that a Summons has been issued commanding you to appear before the Orphans' Court of said County, at New Castle, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why a certain Judgment in the Superior Court of New Castle County shall not be entered as a lien against the interest of the said David Green in the Recognizance of James Sullivan, upon proceedings had in the matter of the Real Estate late of Samuel Green, deceased.

Attest: C. M. VANDEVER,
Jul 22—6t Clerk Orphans' Court.

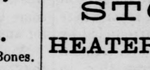
WORDEN
BASKET FACTORY.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
in prices of my
STAVE PEACH
ordered early.

J. E. WORDEN,
Worden Basket Factory and Lumber Yard,
SMYRNA, DEL.
Correspondence solicited. jul22

STENCILS,
PAINTS and BRUSHES
for marking Baskets, Crates, &c.
READY-CUT ADJUSTABLE STENCIL PLATES,
Any name arranged in a few minutes. Several sizes of letters.

FOR SALE BY
G. E. HUKILL,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Dealer in Lumber and Hardware.
July 22d.



THE OLD AND RELIABLE,

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared with excellent Horses, Wagons and Carts, to do all kinds of HAULING at the lowest rates. Coal and Lumber hauled at short notice and on the most resonable terms. Orders for baggage or other parcels left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention. Good Building Sand always on hand.
tjan 1-77 W. W. WILSON.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, made the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1876, will be exposed to sale at public auction, at the Hotel of George Whitfield, in the town of New Castle, on

THURSDAY, AUG. 17th, 1876,
AT 11 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described lands and tenements, being the residue of the Real Estate late of Michael Denning, deceased, to-wit:—All that tract and parcel of land situate in Red Lion Hundred, New Castle county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: beginning at a stone on the west side of Buck road, corner for John Marcy and these premises, thence down the side of the said road south 38° 32′ west 5 84-100 perches, thence south 50° 50′ east 4 32-100 perches to a stake, thence north 38° 32′ east 8 8-10 perches to a stone in — Jester's land, thence with said Jester's land north 50° 50′ west 13 4-10 perches to a stone, corner for this and said Jester's land and line of land of — Bradley, thence with said Bradley's land north 10° 14 48-100 perches to a stone, corner for this and said Bradley's land, thence north 86° 3′ west 10 88-100 perches to a stone corner for this and said Bradley's land, thence N. 1° 2′ W. 47 16-100 perches to a stone, corner for this and lands of — Bradley and Dr. Tyndall, thence with said Tyndall's land S. 86° 43′ E. 18 24-100 perches to a stone in line of land of John Marcy, corner for this and land of Dr. Tyndall, thence with said Marcy's land S. 7° 45′ W. 44 4-10 perches to a stone, corner for this and said Marcy's land, thence with said Marcy's land S. 50° 30′ E. 26 8-10 perches to the west side of said Buck road and place of beginning, containing within said bounds 6 Acres and 12 Perches of land, be the same more or less.

And it is ordered that the purchasers thereof be and appear at the next Orphans' Court for New Castle county, that the court may assign to him, her or them the premises sold pursuant to said order, he, she or they with sufficient surety or sureties to be approved by the Court, entering into recognizance to the State, to be taken and acknowledged in said Court, in a penal sum to be determined by the said Court, with condition to pay to the parties entitled severally, or their executors, administrators or assigns respectively, their just and proportionate shares of the said purchase money, with interest from such time as the Court may determine, in manner and form as may by the direction of said Court be prescribed and appointed in said condition.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known at the time and place aforesaid by JOHN H. RODNEY, ESQ., Trustee,
Attest: OR BY HIS ATTORNEY.
C. M. Vandever, Clerk Orphans' Court.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Poor for New Castle county, will be held at the Alms House on Wednesday, the 26th of July, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Those having bills against the institution will please hand them to the Commissioner for their hundred, or the Treasurer. JOHN W. EVANS,
jul 15-2t Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Baugh's
GROUND BONES,
ACIDS AND CHEMICALS
—FOR—
FALL SEEDING.

LOWER PRICES.
SAMPLES SENT FREE.
ANALYSIS GUARANTEED.

EXAMINE AND CHOOSE
FROM THE FOLLOWING
Old Established Articles.

—:o:—

BAUGH'S
GROUND RAW BONES.
GUARANTEED PURE

In Bags on board of Cars at works at the following Cash Prices:

100 Tons and over,	$30 00 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons,	31 00 " "
30 " " 49 "	32 00 " "
10 " " 29 "	33 00 " "
1 " " 9 "	34 00 " "

This Bone is Ground Pure; is not steamed or baked, and the solid bone has not been selected from it.

PHILADELPHIA
GROUND BONES

IN BAGS, ON BOARD CARS AT WORKS, at the following Cash prices:

100 Tons and over,	$28 00 per Ton.
50 " to 99 Tons,	29 00 " "
30 " " 49 "	30 00 " "
10 " " 29 "	31 00 " "
1 " " 9 "	32 00 " "

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, -	from 3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate, -	" 42 to 45 " "

No. 1
Fine Ground Bones,

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, -	from 2 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, -	" 14 to 17 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime,	33 to 37 " "

This article is ground very fine, and is noted for its quick action, and can be bought at the following reduced prices, free on board vessel at our Philadelphia Works:

100 Tons and over,	$28 00 per Ton, 2000lbs.
50 " to 99 Tons,	29 00 " " "
30 " " 49 "	30 00 " " "
10 " " 29 "	31 00 " " "
1 " " 9 "	32 00 " " "

BONE MEAL
WARRANTED PURE.

A fine Powder absolutely free from all impurities of of every kind.
Prices free on board cars at works.

100 Tons and over,	$36 00 per Ton.
75 " to 99 Tons,	37 50 " "
50 " to 74 "	39 00 " "
30 " to 49 "	40 00 " "
10 " to 29 "	41 00 " "
1 " to 9 "	42 00 " "

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - - -	4 to 4½ per cent,
Phosphate of Lime, -	48 to 50 "

The above prices for Bones are given for the date of this advertisement and we do not bind ourselves to them for the season through. Early engagements are strongly advised for our friends and customers as prices will probably advance.

BAUGH'S
TRADE MARK
RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Made from Raw or Unburned Animal Bones.
CHEAP FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.

We are now selling our Raw Bone Super-Phosphate on the following

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, - -	from 3 to 4 per ct.
Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	" 9 to 11 "
Phosphate of Lime, rendered Soluble,	" 20 to 24 "

At NET Cash Wholesale Prices to dealers and farmers, F. O. B. in Philadelphia, at the following LOW PRICES:

100 Tons and over,	$35 00 per Ton, 2000 lbs.
75 " to 99 Tons,	36 00 " " "
50 " to 74 "	37 00 " " "
30 " to 49 "	38 00 " " "
10 " to 29 "	39 00 " " "
1 " to 10 "	40 00 " " "

STANDARD OF QUALITY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

While we announce a reduction in the price of our RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPATE, we would respectfully represent to dealers and farmers that its standard of quality has been strictly maintained. The proportions of soluble and precipitated Phosphoric Acid, and Ammonia, have never been higher than they are in the article we are now selling our customers. This statement we make as a binding guarantee.

—o—

BAUGH'S
Acidulated Phosphate Rock,

Guaranteed to contain
Twelve Per Cent. Soluble and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid.

We believe our ACIDULATED PHOSPHATE ROCK to be superior to most of the Acid Phosphate now in the market. Farmers that have used it for several seasons, are well pleased with it, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing.

N. B.—One Dollar per Ton additional on all prices if shipped from Baltimore.

CHEMICAL SUPPLIES
OF ALL KINDS
Always on hand and sold at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
For pure and good articles.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

LAND PLASTER

We grind only from extra quality of Lump and our brand has given the highest satisfaction for the last two years.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS & CIRCULARS.

BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of
FERTILIZERS & SUPPLIES,
No. 20 S. Delaware Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA.
No. 103 South St., Baltimore.
Jul 22d—2m.

New Advertisements.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
At Middletown,
In the State of Delaware, at the close of business, June 30th, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$133,420 89
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	80,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	5,466 87
Due from approved reserve agents,	6,697 88
Due from other National banks	111 30
Due from State banks and bankers,	891 58
Real estate, furniture and fixtures,	13,933 04
Checks and other cash items	112 00
Bills of other National banks	3 984 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	195 91
Legal tender notes	5,466 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation.)	3,550 00
Total	$253,829 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$80,000 00
Surplus fund	15,200 00
Other undivided profits	5,827 57
National Bank notes outstanding	72,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	74,552 39
Due to other National banks	1,249 51
Bills payable	5,000 00
Total	$253,829 47

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:
I, John R. Hall, Cashier of The Citizens' National Bank, of Middletown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOEN R. HALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of July, 1876.
J. S. CROUCH, N. P.

Correct—Attest HENRY CLAYTON, ED. C. FENIMORE, J. A. REYNOLDS. } Directors.
July 22—1w.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
New Castle County National Bank of Odessa.
At Odessa, in the State of Delaware.
At the close of business June 30th, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$137,789 80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds & mortgages	2,501 46
Due from approved reserve agents,	4,781 10
Due from other National Banks	1,568 62
Due from State banks and bankers	698 54
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	9,075 35
Checks and other cash items	255 00
Bills of other National banks	1,374 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	111 18
Specie	446 00
Legal tender notes	5,905 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	700 00
Total	$243,581 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 75,000 00
Surplus fund	26,000 00
Other undivided profits	5,601 26
National bank notes outstanding,	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	43,707 78
Due to other National banks	4,726 02
Due to State banks and bankers	1,045 99
Bills payable	20,000 00
Total	$243,581 05

State of Delaware, County of New Castle, ss:
I, J. L. Gibson, Cashier of the New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. GIBSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of July, 1876.
J. G. BROWN, N. P.

Correct—Attest: CHAS. TATMAN, C. WATKINS, WM. POLK, } Directors.
July 22—1w

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE
In Middletown.

Eliason & Benson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
STOVES,
HEATERS, RANGES,
AND TIN WARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have in stock the most popular and best Parlor, Cook and Room Stove manufactured, among them may be found the Home Delight, Morning Light, Florentine, Tuscan, Bon Ton, Florence, Charm, Belle, Regulator, Centennial, Palace Cook, Golden Eagle, Eureka, Combination Cook, Wabash, Model Complete, Victor Cook, Pretty Range, Pet Range, and can furnish on short notice any other stove manufactured.

We invite special attention to the Regulator "Revolving Top" for convenience. Surpasses anything in the stove line ever offered in this market.

Stoves repaired on the shortest notice.

Roofing and spouting a specialty.

We hope by giving our personal attention to business, and making moderate charges to receive a share of the public patronage.
Give us a call. ELIASON & BENSON,
Middletown, Del.

Willow Grove Mill,
LATE DRUMMOND'S.

The undersigned would notify the public that he has taken the above mill, thoroughly overhauled and repaired it and with a competent and practical miller feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may give him their patronage.

He is prepared to buy grain at market rates or to store it for farmers, having lately erected bins for that purpose. Will deliver Flour to the citizens of Middletown and Odessa, or at any reasonable distances in the vicinity.

Prompt attention given to Grist Work so that people bringing grain to the mill to be ground will have but a short time to wait.
jul1-3m J. B. FENIMORE.

A. L. LEONARD,
General Commission Merchant,
WANTED,
BUTTER, EGGS, COTTON, WOOL, TOBACCO, HIDES, GRAIN, BARK, GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c.
68 SOUTH Street,
jul1-6m BALTIMORE, MD.

HAULING.

THE undersigned having purchased the team of L. G. Vandegrift, would give notice to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity that he is prepared to do Hauling of every kind at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. JOHN W. HAYES,
jul15-1m Successor to L. G. VANDEGRIFT.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

New Castle County National Bank of Odessa, JULY 5th, 1876.

The Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th inst. J. L. GIBSON,
jul8-4t *Cashier.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Citizens' National Bank, MIDDLETOWN, DEL., July 3d, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR (4) PER CENT. clear of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. J. R. HALL,
jul8-4t *Cashier.*

Dry Goods and Groceries.

DEPARTMENT
OF
CHINA
—AND—
QUEENSWARE.

S. M. REYNOLDS,

Has Opened This Week,

IN THE SALESROOM, SECOND STORY,

A fresh assortment of the

WORLD-RENOWNED

English China,

in the newest patterns, imported direct from Liverpool, consisting of

HANDLE TEAS,	CREAM CUPS,
BREAKFAST, DINNER AND TEA PLATES,	BOW

The Middletown Transcript

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

Edward Reynolds.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, payable in advance. No paper discontinued until so ordered, except at the option of the publisher.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements of less than one inch in space will be inserted at the rate of ten cents a line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.—Rates for one inch and over, as follows:

Space.	1 wk.	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch,	$ 75	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 "	1 25	2 50	4 50	6 75	12 00
3 "	1 75	3 50	6 00	9 00	16 00
4 "	2 25	4 50	8 00	12 00	20 00
¼ col.	3 50	7 00	10 00	15 00	28 00
½ "	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00	56 00
1 "	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Business Locals and Special Notices 10 cents a line for each insertion. Obituaries charged for at the rate of 5 cents per line of eight words. Marriages and deaths inserted free.

TERMS: Cash in advance, invariably.

L. H. LANE, - - ASSISTANT LOCAL EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1876.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Items of Local Interest.

Blackbird camp meeting will commence on Thursday next (27th).

At the monthly meeting of the Mutual Loan Association on Tuesday evening, funds sold at $1.50 per share premium.

Notwithstanding that so many men are "overcome by the heat" while at work, base ball playing is kept up. It isn't too hot for that.

The members of the Legislature are doubtless greatly obliged to Governor Cochran for not calling an extra session in this steaming weather.

Joseph Newell, of Wilmington, eight years old, was drowned in a pond made by the excavations for the new basin, last Sunday afternoon.

The raspberry season in this neighborhood is about finished for this year. Blackberries are still coming in, of fine quality, but small quantities.

The Bank reports are published this week. This is about the poorest season of the year for country banks, as deposits about this time come in slowly.

Thos. G. Oskins, of Dover, died from the effects of the heat last Sunday week. He had been at the Camden fire in the morning and overworked himself.

The wheat in this vicinity does not yield more than two-thirds or three-fourths of the amount that was expected from its appearance before being threshed.

A Republican—who professes to know—says the quarrels in that party will give this county to the Democrats by 800 majority.—That is one more vote than we expect.

The farm house of C. C. Babbitt, near Cowgill's Corner, Kent co., was struck by lightning, Tuesday night week, and badly damaged. It was set on fire, but the rain extinguished the flames.

Samuel J. Tolson, recently in the employ of G. W. W. Naudain, Middletown, has purchased the stock of G. W. Cummins in Smyrna, and commenced the dry goods and grocery business for himself. As Mr. Tolson attends closely to business, we hope that our surmise of his success will be well substantiated.

Forest Presbyterian Church.

This church will be open for divine service to-morrow morning. Rev. S. Henry Bell, formerly of Georgia, now of Wrightsville, Pa., will (D. V.) officiate. Mr. Bell preached for Dr. Patton a few weeks ago, and the congregation were much pleased with him. There will be no service in the evening.

The Sunday School Worker.

In this week's issue of the *Sunday School Worker* Rev. L. C. Matlack contributes an article on "State Organization," while Rev. J. B. Mann elucidates the "Elements of a Successful Teacher," and "Sunday School Nevers" finds an able treatment by the pen of Rev. Edward Eggleston. Rich music and beautiful illustrations also enhance its value. The *Worker* is fast gaining popularity. Published at Wilmington.

Suspension of Government Work.

The Navy Department has issued an order to stop all work on the monitors now being built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington; John Roach & Son, Chester; William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, and J. F. Rowland, New York. This was rendered necessary because no appropriation has been made by Congress to continue the work. Both here and at Chester the work on these monitors was the principal kind on hand, (and we may say almost all of any kind), and the intelligence of the order will be received with regret, carrying with it, as it does, a further lay off of hands.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

No Extra Session.

During a visit to Wilmington last Saturday evening, Governor Cochran was waited upon by a committee appointed by the City Council who endeavored, by the use of much persuasive eloquence, to induce the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to obtain the passage of an act for the relief of the Cool Spring Reservoir which is now at a stand still for the want of funds to continue work upon it. To secure work for the idle workmen of the city was the professed object of this extraordinary request. The Governor listened, with his usual urbanity and courtesy, to their arguments in favor of their request and then very kindly, but positively, and certainly very properly, refused to call the Legislature together, as he did not think that the occasion was of such extraordinary importance as to warrant such a proceeding.—The papers of Wilmington unanimously commend the Governor's decision.

Fell from a Car.

As the mixed train on the Delaware Railroad was coming north on Saturday night, and when near St. Anne's crossing one mile south of Middletown, one of the brakesmen named James Chambers, fell from a car loaded with cross-ties while the train was running at the rate of 25 miles per hour. The ties had become disarranged, and Chambers was trying to put them in safe positions when one of them he was standing on fell off the side of the car, carrying the brakesman with it. He was not missed until the train arrived at Mt. Pleasant. Search was made for the missing man by the conductor of the 9 o'clock passenger train, and he was discovered conscious, lying amongst some weeds near the track, the cross-tie being two feet from him. On examination it was found that a painful cut had been made in the side, beside which no other injuries were apparent. The unfortunate man was transferred to the last freight train north, and on its arrival in Middletown, Dr. Chamberlaine eased his pain, and allowed him to be taken to his home on Justison street in Wilmington, where Dr. Kane dressed the wound. The censure for this accident should be directed to the conductor of the mixed train, as he was cautioned about taking the car from the station, if not being safely loaded.

THE PARTY RULES,

Of New Castle County, to be submitted to the Democratic Voters of the county for ratification or rejection, August 5, 1876.

The committee, consisting of one from each of the several hundreds of the county out of Wilmington and three from the city, appointed at the county meeting in June to revise the party rules, met in the City Council chamber in Wilmington on Wednesday last and after organizing with Mayor Whiteley as chairman, proceeded with the work for which they were appointed. The old rules were amended and revised and ordered to be printed. The following are the new rules as adopted by the committee:

Rule 1. A county meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Castle county shall be held in every year of a general election, on the last Saturday in May, at the Court House, in New Castle, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Notice of such meeting shall be given at least two weeks prior to the time of meeting by a call published in the Democratic papers of the county, signed by the chairman of the last county meeting. He shall also call the meeting to order, and in case of his absence any one of the Vice Presidents present in the order in which they were appointed, shall call the meeting to order.

Rule 2. Order of business at county meeting:

1. Temporary organization.
2. The appointment of a committee of three from the city of Wilmington and one from each hundred on permanent organization.
3. Report of committee on permanent organization and action thereon.
4. The appointment of a committee consisting of one person from each hundred and five persons from the city of Wilmington for the purpose of selecting three suitable persons to act as judges in each election district throughout the county for the purpose of holding nomination elections for Sheriff, Coroner, Levy Court Commissioners, Representatives and Senators.
5. The appointment of three persons from the city of Wilmington and one person from each hundred who shall act as the Executive Committee for the Democratic party of New Castle county.
6. Unfinished business.
7. The consideration of any other business.

Rule 3. The nomination election for Sheriff and Coroner shall be held on the Second Saturday of June, between the hours of 12 m. and 7 p. m. in the city of Wilmington and in New Castle Hundred; and between the hours of 12 m. and 6 p. m. in the rest of the county. The usual places of voting shall be the places of holding such election. If it is not practicable to hold the election at such places, other suitable places shall be fixed by the Judges, who shall in every case give notice of the time and place of the election. The Judges in any ward, hundred or district are empowered to fill vacancies that may occur in their Board.

Every white male citizen who will be entitled to vote at the ensuing general election in the District where he offers to vote may vote on this occasion, *provided* that it is distinctly understood, whether by question from the Judges, or otherwise, that such citizen will support the successful candidates. No vote shall be entertained by the Judges for any candidate who has not publicly pledged himself to support the successful candidate.

The Judges shall keep a correct copy of the Poll List and send it with the tally list to the chairman of the County Meeting, who shall preserve the same. The Judges shall faithfully execute the foregoing instructions. In case there be more than two candidates, a plurality shall nominate. Upon the votes being fairly counted and ascertained the Judges shall publicly announce the result, and shall immediately forward a copy of the returns of such election to each Democratic paper in the county and shall send a certificate of the same to the chairman of the county meeting who shall preserve the same.

Rule 4. Candidates for the Legislature and Levy Court shall be chosen by a county convention, to be held at New Castle, on the first Saturday of September, at one o'clock, p. m. Such convention shall consist of sixty-five delegates, apportioned as follows: One from each of the wards of the city of Wilmington and two at large in said city, six from each of the Hundreds of New Castle, St. Georges and Christiana, and five from each of the other Hundreds. Where a Hundred is divided into two or more election districts, the delegates shall be distributed in the several districts of such Hundred, in a manner to be designated by the executive committee of the same.

Such delegates shall be chosen by ballot, at an election which shall be held on the third Saturday of August, between the hours of 12 m. and 7 p. m., in the city of Wilmington and New Castle Hundred, and between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p. m., in the remainder of the county. The Judges appointed under Rule 2, shall hold the election for delegates, and under the regulations prescribed by Rule 3.

The delegations of the several hundreds entitled by law or these rules to a candidate, or candidates, shall be permitted to recommend such candidate or candidates, but it shall be the province of the convention to accept or reject their recommendation, and in case of rejection, to nominate a proper person or persons instead.

The convention shall not be adjourned without day, until after the general election; and if any vacancies shall occur in the ticket, the chairman shall call the convention together to fill them.

Rule 5. The Senatorial Districts shall be as follows and be entitled to one Senator:

1. The city of Wilmington shall constitute the First district.
2. The Hundreds of Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek and Pencader shall constitute the Second district.
3. The Hundreds of New Castle, Red Lion, St. Georges, Appoquinimink and Blackbird shall constitute the Third district.

The Representatives in the General Assembly shall be selected as follows, viz:

One representative from the city of Wilmington. Three representatives from the Second Senatorial district, and three representatives from the Third Senatorial district. The delegates from the Second and Third Senatorial districts shall respectively assign the Senator to and apportion the Representatives among the respective hundreds of their districts.

Rule 6. It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committee to supervise the campaign, and direct the call for mass meetings. In case of contested nominations arising under Rule 3, the county committee shall determine the same by a vote of the majority of the whole number of said committee. Contestants with their witnesses and counsel may appear before said committee. In case of death, declination or inability to serve of any person nominated under Rule 3 the county committee shall make provision for another nomination. The powers of such committee shall continue until the next biennial county meeting.

Rule 7. When a call shall be issued by the State Executive Committee for a convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Representative in Congress; or to nominate an Electoral Ticket, or to appoint delegates to a National Convention, the Judges aforesaid shall hold an election on the day recommended by the said committee; or if no day be recommended, on a day to be named by the said Judges, between the hours named in Rule 4 for the purpose of choosing delegates to such State Convention, according to the apportionment prescribed by Rule 4.

If a State Convention is called at such a time that it would not be practicable for the Judges aforesaid, to hold such election, the county committee shall provide for electing delegates to such convention according to the said apportionment.

Such delegates are requested to resist any and all attempts to vote by counties in said convention, but adhere to the principle of voting hereinbefore laid down in Rule 4.

Rule 8. In all conventions hereby authorized by the Democratic party, a majority of the members present shall govern and nominate the candidates; but for the government of their proceedings, the rules of the House of Representatives of the State, shall be adopted so far as is not inconsistent with the above.

Rule 9. These Rules shall only be altered or amended by a committee, for that purpose appointed at a County Meeting. When they shall be voted upon by the Democratic voters of the county at an election held for the purpose of ratifying the same, a majority of the votes polled shall adopt the amendments.

Rule 10. On the adoption of these rules the chairman of the County Meetings shall procure a book in which the rules shall be recorded, and the minutes of all county meetings shall be entered, as also shall the proceedings of all County Conventions. This book shall be kept in the possession of the chairman of the County Meeting.

Mr. Biggs, having desired to have incorporated in the rules a provision requiring the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and Levy Court, by ballot, by the people, submitted the following proposition:

As there was a difference of opinion in regard to the mode of nominating candidates for the Legislature and Levy Court, the Committee on Rules recommend the following resolution, to be voted upon separate from the rules submitted by the committee, viz:

Candidates for the Legislature and Levy Court shall be nominated by the Hundreds entitled to representation by ballot in those Hundreds and the candidate having the highest number of votes shall be the nominee; and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of this resolution it shall be considered as adopted and shall be incorporated as a part of the rules and in lieu of Rule 4, governing the Democratic party of New Castle County.

In voting for the above resolution all the votes "for ballot" shall be considered in favor of adoption, "opposed to ballot," against adoption.

Mr. Grubb, while he opposed Mr. Biggs' proposition in the above shape, was in favor of going further, and permitting the people of the entire country to nominate the whole ticket, instead of nominating by the Senatorial Districts.

The motion of Mr. Biggs to adopt the above was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—John Townsend, Jacob Richardson, B. T. Biggs, Wm. Dean—4.

Nays—Nathaniel Williams, Thos. Holcomb, I. C. Grubb, Thos. Bird, Wm. G. Whiteley—5.

The committee then adjourned.

The above rules will be submitted to the voters of the party, for ratification at a special election to be held on Saturday, August 5th, between the hours of 12 m., and 7 p. m., in Wilmington and New Castle, and between 12 m. and 5 p. m. in the rest of the county.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen.

A mass meeting of twenty-five hundred unemployed workingmen was held in the City Hall, Wilmington, on Thursday night to petition the mayor and city council for relief. Resolutions were passed denouncing the city council, Gov. Cochran and all the papers of the city for their indifference toward them. Good order prevailed during the meeting, and proper action will be taken on the resolutions at once.

Our Weather Report.

The weather this week has been more variable than at any other time since the beginning of the "heated term." On Sunday and Monday a splendid breeze cooled the heated atmosphere and made it pleasant. On Tuesday, however, the sun began to resume his sway and the "heated term" came back in full blast. Thursday has been pronounced as the hottest day, (with one exception) of the season. It certainly was a red-hot day. Our record for the past week is as follows:

	7 a. m.	1 p. m.	4 p. m.
Saturday,	78	83	87
Sunday,	69	80	82
Monday,	69	82	84
Tuesday,	72	86	87
Wednesday,	78	87	90
Thursday,	82	90	94
Friday,	78	84	86

Killed on the Railroad.

Another fatal accident occurred on the Delaware railroad on Thursday morning. Lambert Elmer assistant bridge tender at the canal was struck by the freight (No. 3) from Wilmington, which passes Middletown at 6.30 a. m., knocked off the bridge and, falling a distance of some forty, or more, feet, instantly killed. His business was to flag the trains across the bridge. This he had just done, and, in turning to step off the track, caught his foot between the rail and a plank. He made a desperate effort to release himself and succeeded in doing so but fell upon the track in front of the approaching train, and being caught by the guard (or cow catcher) was pushed ahead of the engine a distance of ten feet and then thrown off the bridge falling upon his head. The deceased was a young man about 25 years old and had been married only four days before the occurrence of the accident which caused his death. An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Groves resulting in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Maryland Affairs.

PENINSULAR NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—George E. Haddaway, who was one of the founders of the St. Michaels *Comet*, has re-purchased the paper, and will resume control of it in a few weeks. Mr. Haddaway is a vigorous and educated writer, and the *Comet* attained much of its popularity under his direction.

John T. Hand again retires from the Centreville *Citizen*. He has sold the paper to parties whose names are not given, but who will make their bow, this week. Mr. Hand retires from journalism after twenty-five years of continuous labor in the harness.

Josiah White has purchased a half interest in the Denton *Journal*, and will assume its management in October. W. H. Legg, the present editor, returns to Kent Island. Mr. White is a gentleman of culture and ability, and although not professionally a journalist he is possessed of ideas of a journalistic character which will enable him to make the *Journal* a good family newspaper.

TO BE EXTENDED.—We understand from good authority that the Worcester and Somerset Railroad will be immediately extended on from Newtown to Nashville, on the seaside, and from thence on down through Eastern Virginia to Cherrystone, the Southern extremity of the peninsula. The bridge over the Pocomoke, at Newtown, which is now undergoing repairs, will be temporarily used by the company until an entire new one can be built by them. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad are at the bottom of the project, and operations will commence at once. The route from Newtown to the seaside was surveyed last fall, and this portion of the extension will no doubt be in running order in time for the oyster trade.—*Snow Hill Messenger.*

WASHINGTON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of Washington College, at Chestertown, Kent co., took place, on Wednesday last, with the usual ceremonies. On Tuesday evening, the address before the Mt. Vernon Literary Society was delivered by Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, of Easton. The graduates were: S. J. Smith, Caroline county; E. C. Rivers, Chestertown; Thomas Perry, Wicomico county; H. P. Ford, Somerset county; J. H. Hessey, Cecil county; W. C. Crane, Kent county; W. T. Dickerson, Worcester county. Mr. Smith graduated with the highest honors of his class, and delivered the valedictory.

Giles Jump's farm in Talbot county, containing 60 acres, has been sold to Geo. Edmonds, of Missouri, for $3,000. T. J. Bröde's farm of 413 acres, in the same county, has been sold to David Lloyd, of Pennsylvania, for $6,000.

The storms last week did much damage in many parts of Maryland, the lightning having destroyed many barns and stacks of grain.

The dwelling of Dr. Thomas Stone, near White Haven, Somerset county, was destroyed by fire last week, loss $1,500.

The tax levy for Worcester county is 60 cents in the $100 for county purposes.

Read the Papers.

Keep up with the times, know what is going on in the world, great things are daily transpiring under our very noses of which we would know nothing except for the papers. It is by this medium we would inform everybody of the *immense bargains* we are offering in *Splendid Clothing* for present Seasons' wear. We have a vast assortment of Mens', Youth's, Boys' and Children's Suits, and to get all sold within a set time are offering the greatest inducements to buyers in *guaranteed goods and lowest prices*. BENNETT & Co., *Tower Hall*, 518 *Market Street, Philadelphia*, where the *Large Clock* is over the doorway.

THINK FOR YOURSELF.

Thousands lead miserable lives, suffering from dyspepsia, a disordered stomach and liver, producing biliousness, heartburn, costiveness, weakness, irregular appetite, low spirits, raising food after eating, and often ending in fatal attacks of fever. THEY KNOW THEY ARE SICK, yet get little sympathy. The unfailing remedy, which is yearly restoring thousands, is DaCosta's Radical Cure, sold by C. Anderson, Druggist, Middletown.

A 25c. bottle will convince you of its merits. Don't delay another hour after reading this, but go and get a bottle, and your relief is as certain as you live. Will you do it, or will you continue to suffer? Think for yourself!

Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup is perfectly safe and extremely palatable.—No physic required. Costs 25 cents Try it.

Business Locals.

We sold last year men's congress gaiters as low as $1.15—a fair appearing shoddy shoe that the general dealer sells readily at $1 50 to $2. We could sell these just as low again but will not handle this class of goods any more knowingly, and now offer our patrons a dressy, solid, good wearing Bismarck Gaiter for $2, as the cheapest shoe ever offered in this market. We also offer a lot of Ladies' Kid Newport Ties, 1½ to 6, at $1.25. Call and examine our goods; if you are not satisfied with the quality, styles and prices, you will not be urged to buy.

R. M. & W. T. JOHNSON, Town Hall.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The people of Middletown and vicinity will have a chance to buy a cheap lot of Lumber at the close of Blackbird camp meeting, I having 75,000 ft. on the ground, which I will sell at ruinous prices. J. E. WORDEN, Smyrna, Del.

Hedge Knives, Horse Muzzles, Lard and Lubricating Oils, and Oil Cans of all sizes, at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Hay, Straw and Manure Forks, Grass and Grain Scythes, Whetstones, Rifles, Oil Cans and Wrenches, Engine and Whale Oil, and the best Winter Strained *Lard Oil* at $1.12 per gallon, *cash*, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

S. M. REYNOLDS, Middletown, Del, is selling MORE GOOD SHOES than any two dealers on the Peninsula south of Wilmington, and challenges any manufacturer or dealer to surpass his shoes in quality, style, or prices. Call amd see them.

Home made shirts, made of the Best Wamsutta Muslin and No. 2100 Linen and perfect fit, for $1.00. For sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

S. M. Reynolds stiill has in stock a few of the genuine BALTIMORE MACKINAW Hats and will sell them at Baltimore prices. Also a fresh stock of children's, boys', young and old men's straw and felt Hats at less than jobbers' prices.

Opened this day, a new case of CALICOES, warranted fast colors, at 5 cts. per yard, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New line of White Piques, V. Lawns, Percales, Cretonnes, &c., just opened at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at the new assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, in all widths and prices from 10 cents and upwards.

Guns and Locks repaired at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty at LINDLEY & KEMP'S NEW HARDWARE STORE.

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guinet Black Silks at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per yard, just received direct from the importers.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses Choice Sugar Loaf Drips and Sugar House Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

20,000 lbs. Iron just Received by LINDLEY & KEMP

Rumford's Yeast Powder the best in the market, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS'.

5,000 lbs. Nails just received, LINDLEY & KEMP.

Large assortment of Paint Brushes at LINDLEY & KEMP'S New Hardware Store.

The Best and Cheapest Cucumber Pumps for sale by LINDLEY & KEMP.

Cheap Shovel, Spades, Rakes and Forks at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

An elegant Two-Button Kid Glove for 75 cents cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS.

New No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts; New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

A choice Rio Coffee, green, 25 cents, roasted 29 cents, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Star Skirt Braids 7 cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Beef (smoked), at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Trustees' Sales.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, made the 24th day of February, A. D., 1876, will be exposed to sale at Public Auction

ON TUESDAY,

the 1st Day of August, A. D. 1876,

at the Hotel of R. T. CLAYTON, in the town of Middletown,

AT 10.30 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

the following described lands and tenements, being the real estate of JOHN M. NAUDAIN, deceased, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the centre of the public road leading from Middletown toward Blackbird, a corner for these premises and lands formerly of A. Snow Naudain but now of Robert T. Cochran, thence with the centre of said public road toward Middletown, north 12° 40′ west 88 8-10 perches to a stake in the centre of said road a corner for these premises and lands of the heirs of Elias S. Naudain, deceased, then leaving the public road and with the line of lands of E. S. Naudain's heirs and lands of John Appleton, north 81½° east 244 8-10 perches to a stake in the woods, corner for these premises and Appleton, thence south 88½° east 9 4-10 perches to a stake by the side of a small drain leading into Noxentown mill-pond, corner for these premises and Appleton, thence down said drain and binding therewith north 58½° east 12 4-10 perches, north 64° east 12 4-10 perches to a stake, north 57½° east 25 6-10 perches, and north 72° east 3 3-10 perches to a stake by the edge of the most northwestern prong of Noxentown mill pond, thence down the said prong south 78½° east 4 6-10 perches, north 79½° east 4 4-10 perches, south 79¾ east 48 perches to the main prong of Noxentown mill pond, thence up the main prong of said mill pond and binding therewith about 262 perches to the line of lands formerly of A. Snow Naudain, but now of Robert Thomas Cochran, thence with the line of said Cochran's land, north 55° west 26 6-10 perches to a stake, corner for these premises and lands of —— Cochran, south 88½° west 74 perches to a stake corner for these premises and lands of Cochran, thence north 3½° east 44 perches to a stake, corner for these premises and lands of Cochran, thence south 89½° west 101 6-10 perches to the stake in the centre of the public road leading from Middletown toward Blackbird, the place of beginning, containing within these metes and bounds

253 ACRES

and sixty-seven square perches of land, be the same more or less.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known at the time and place aforesaid by

JOHN H. RODNEY, Esq., Trustee,
Attest: Or by his Attorney.
C. M. VANDEVER, Clerk Orphans' Court.

N. B.—The above property is situated about two miles from Middletown, in New Castle county, Del., and within ½ mile of Ginn's station on the Delaware Railroad. The improvements consist of a Frame House two and a half stories high, in good repair, stable, granary, ice-house, carriage house, etc., all in good order. There are about seventy acres of peach trees in full bearing; also a good apple orchard of about two acres. The fencing and hedging are good and the place is in a high state of cultivation. The terms will be easy—the greater portion of the money remaining on the property. Particulars will be given on the day of sale.

June 24-5t JOHN H. RODNEY.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF *REAL ESTATE.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle county, made the 24th day of February, A. D. 1876, will be exposed to sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, AUG. 19th, 1876,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At the House of V. O. Hill, in the village of Blackbird, the following described lands and tenements, being the Real Estate late of Wm. W. Thomas, deceased, to wit: A certain farm or tract of land situated in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle county and State of Delaware, bounded and descsibed as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone in wood land, a corner for lands of Michael Brian, Robert W. Wright and these premises, thence with the line of the said Wright's land N. 13½° E. crossing the old Cypress road and a prong of the old Paw Paw branch 203 6-10 perches to a stone near the run of said branch, a corner for Wright, lands of Andrew W. Webster and for these premises, thence with Webster's line S. 59½° E. 33 5-10 perches to a stake in low ground near the run of said branch, corner for Webster and these premises, thence with Webster's line S. 62½° E. 26 8-10 perches to a stone in the run of the Paw Paw branch under the east end of a bridge on the road leading from the Cypress road to Price's Corner and Blackbird, corner for these premises and Webster, thence with the last mentioned road toward the Cypress road south 31¾° west 10 9-10 perches to a stake by a small gum stump on the east side of said road, corner for lands of Samuel Roberts and these premises, thence with the east side of said road south 6° east 86 perches to a stake in the centre of the old Cypress road and opposite the east side of the road leading to Price's Corner and Blackbird, corner as last aforesaid, thence with the centre of the Cypress road toward Casperson Mills and Smyrna south 88° east 9 9-10 perches to a stake in the centre of said road and opposite the centre of the public road leading from the Cypress road toward Blackston's cross roads, a corner for Roberts, the heirs or devisers of John Ashcraft, deceased, and for these premises, thence with the last mentioned road toward Blackston's cross roads south 6° east 9 perches to a stake on the west side of said road, corner for the heirs or devisers of the said Ashcraft, deceased, thence with the west side of said road south 61° east crossing said road 30 perches to a stake in wood or brush land, corner as last aforesaid, thence south 53½° west crossing said public road 51 5-10 perches to a stake in cleared land, corner for lands of John Anderson and these premises, thence with the line of Michael Brian's land north 79½° west 90 perches to the stone and place of beginning, containing within the aforesaid metes and bounds 103 Acres and 24 Square Perches of Land, be the same more or less, with a one and a half story Frame Dwelling House, Frame Store House, a one and a half story Log Dwelling House, Log Stable and Frame Carriage House and Granary thereon erected. The above premises are ordered to be sold free and clear of Dower.

And it is ordered that the purchaser or purchasers thereof be and appear at the next Orphans' Court for New Castle county, that the court may assign to him, her or them the premises sold pursuant to said order, he, she or they with sufficient surety or sureties to be approved by the Court, entering into recognizance to the State, to be taken and acknowledged in said Court, in a penal sum to be determined by the said Court, with condition to pay to the parties entitled severally, or their executors, administrators or assigns respectively, their just and proportionate shares of the said purchase money, with interest from such time as the Court may determine, in manner and form as may by the direction of said Court be prescribed and appointed in said condition.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known at the time and place aforesaid by JOHN H. RODNEY, Esq., Trustee,
Attest: Or by his Attorney.
C. M. Vandever, Clerk Orphans' Court.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE

Warrior Comb'd Mower and Dropper

Manufactured at LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. E. JANVIER, Agent,

At DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

At the trial in the field on the farm of Mr. Jones, one-half mile below Cecilton, Cecil co., Md., Saturday, June 24th, 1876, the Judges gave their decision in favor of the 'WARRIOR' as the BEST Combined Mower and Dropper there. jul1-tf

FOR RENT.

TWO HOUSES on Main street, Middletown, with all conveniences, a good garden, and splendid water. Apply to MRS. E. L. RYAN, jul8-4t Middletown, Del.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Spring Clothing!

SPRING CLOTHING!!

We have just brought from the city a large assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

which we would like you to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Just call and examine our

$10 SUITS

and our $5 PANTS and VEST. We know that they will surprise you, as they are all wool. We manufacture our own goods, and can sell them at reduced prices for the cash

Clothing is cheap, but we are selling ours CHEAPER! What do you think of a good suit of Clothing at

$6, $7, $8 and $10 per Suit?

We have, also, a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Trunks,

VALISES &c,,

and you will find that they are cheap as the Clothing. Come one! come all! and give us a call, at the Middletown Clothing House,

S. R. ESTES & CO.,

Middletown, Del.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to his

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats, Hardware,

Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Earthen and Stone Ware.

FISH, MEATS, &c.

And everything usually kept in a

First Class Country Store,

All of which have been selected with care, and will be

SOLD AT PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

No Charge for Showing Goods.

Charles Tatman Jr.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Jan 1, 1876—tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

METHODS POINTS

METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

—AT—

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,

To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of

—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All.....	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price.....
WE receive Cash Payment from All.....	CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts.....
WE give a Guarantee protecting All.....	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods.....
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All.....	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit.....
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash.....	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others.....
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell.....	DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it.....
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments.....	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices.....
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price.....	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars.....
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure.....	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man.....
WE employ first-class workmen in every department.....	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money.....	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dry Goods.

1776. CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876.

EDWIN HALL,

28 South Second Street,

BELOW MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Would respectively invite ladies visiting the city to examine our stock, consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS of the best makes, which we guarantee.
COLORED SILKS of the newest and most desirable shades.
FANCY SILKS at very low prices.
DRESS GOODS, embracing all the new fabrics.
SHAWLS, COATS, LACE GOODS, &c.
DRESS MAKING in all its branches.

White Goods, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Neck Ties, &c,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & LINENS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, Muslins, &c.

(THE STORE IS ACCESSIBLE FROM ALL POINTS BY STREET CARS.)

ONE PRICE, AND PRICES GUARANTEED.

may 6—3mos

HORSE POWDERS! HORSE POWDERS!

EVERY KIND, EVERY VARIETY, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, AT

ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE

JOHN'S CONDITION POWDERS, SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY POWDERS, FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS, TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS, ROBERTS' HORSE POWDERS, HARVELL'S POWDERS.

All patent Medicines are to be found at

ANDERSON'S DRUG STORE.

LINIMENTS. ROBERTS' EMBROCATION, H. H. LINIMENT, TOBIAS' LINIMENT, LOW'S LINIMENT.

COUGH REMEDIES. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, MORRIS' SYRUP OF TAR, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

HAIR PREPARATIONS. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER, LYON'S KATHARION.

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